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"javelin age" and not able to fulfill the demands of modern military organization. Their initial overconfidence, nursed by false intelligence kept alive by the government, gradually gave way to the conviction that the war was a national crime and that the Russian organization was utterly evil. Towards the end of the war, the author found among the Russians only one man who expressed contempt for the Japanese and his views were so unwelcome to his hearers that it was a dangerous matter to express them. In these days when so many persons have suddenly veered in their judgment and turned utterly against Japan, denying her every vestige of civilization, the testimony of such a witness as the author, who saw the action of the Japanese troops from the enemy's side, ought to be listened to and weighed by thinking men. In the judgment of the Russian army the Japanese had kept up the highest standards of civilized nations in their behavior before and during battles and in the considerateness with which they treated their conquered enemies thereafter. Their spontaneous loyalty, their self-reliance, and ready self-sacrifice, contrasted strangely with the apathy and discouragement of the Russian troops. The author counsels America against harboring her prejudices and fomenting her grievances, offering the Oriental peoples a mere political good will which costs nothing, instead of a thorough sympathy and understanding which might help in solving the difficulties of the world. The work of Mr. McCormick is a commentary on the values of civilization as they revealed themselves in a great struggle.

The book of Mr. Cotes, notwithstanding its portentous title, is merely a well written and interesting account of the trip of an intelligent journalist along the main highway through China and Korea to Japan. We do not encounter any new interpretation of the present Oriental situation, nor are there revealed any new facts which would materially influence our judgment. But upon the various movements which are going on in China at the present time the author gives interesting and valuable testimony. His account of the manner in which governmental power in China is circumscribed by the custom of popular resistance, and his description of educational and industrial advance in Chinese cities, are very informing. When, however, he sees no hope for China except through the establishment of a virtual European protectorate, it is plain that his Anglo-Indian prejudices determine his judgment.

PAUL S. REINSCH.

University of Wisconsin.

Shambaugh, Bertha M. H. *Amana, The Community of True Inspiration.*
Pp. 414. Iowa City: The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1908.

For many years the community of Amana has been widely known as one of the most successful, both in its finances and its long life, of the German communistic settlements in America. By long years of residence near the community and frequent visits, Mrs. Shambaugh is well qualified to tell its story and interpret its life. The general history has been told many times. No one to my knowledge has quite told of its inner life and spirit as has the

author of this attractive volume. Indeed her very sympathy leads her to minimize criticism and the reader is left in some doubt as to the extent to which the influence of the outside world, or its attractions for the younger generation, are affecting or will affect its future, though new customs are evidently creeping in. Ninety pages are devoted to a brief history of the movement. One hundred and twenty-eight pages are filled with the account of the life and customs of the community; while some one hundred and fifty pages are taken to tell of the religion. The constitution and by-laws are appended.

The author's style is good; her account readable. The volume will be welcomed by all who are interested in social experiments, whether truly democratic or not—for be it not forgotten that Amana is ruled and ruled strictly too by the elders.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Smith, J. H. *Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony.* 2 Vols., Pp. xxx, 1271. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.

The volumes tell with minute detail the story of the attempts by Americans to secure Canada. The preliminary chapters give the analyses of the conditions in the United Colonies and Canada previous to the outbreak of the war, and then follows the history of the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The following chapters on the results of the proclamation of the Quebec Act in Canada, and the reasons that decided Congress to invade the northern country are interesting, and the invasion is told with a minuter detail than ever before, making up the bulk of narrative. (Vol. I, pp. 224-606, vol. II, pp. 1-458.) The account of the relations of Canada and the Americans for the remaining years of the war is compressed into 114 pages.

One is impressed with the industry of Professor Smith in searching out the material in printed volumes and in the archives of Europe and America. Never before has the importance of the early invasion of Canada, or the influence it had on contemporary events in other parts of America been so clearly shown.

The author has avowed his purpose to make the books interesting, and it must be confessed that he has succeeded, but this is due to the completeness of his knowledge of details rather than to his literary style, which is flamboyant, to put it moderately. This criticism of Professor Smith's work has been made so often that it is not necessary to give examples of his literary taste. Such sins in the use of language might be forgiven in a book of careful research, but when Professor Smith draws on his imagination for the narration of facts, the sin is no longer venial. In the very first pages he undertakes to describe most vividly, by picturing the persons present and by summarizing their speeches, an historic meeting in Faneuil Hall, in February, 1775, although he acknowledges that, "if any records of the session were kept, they have disappeared."

The whole point of view of the author is provincial. All acts of Great
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